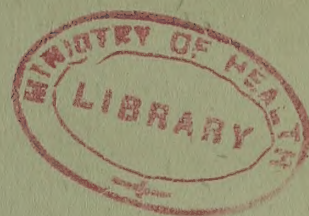


Mr. Whitehouse



BOROUGH OF
EPSOM & EWELL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Years
1942 — 1943

BOROUGH OF EPSOM & EWELL.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a combined Report
of the work of the Health Department covering the years
1942 and 1943.

It is to be noted that owing to the unfortunate
illness of Dr. Ive, your substantive Medical Officer of
Health, he was compelled to enter hospital in January 1943,
and until the month of October of that year the functions
of your Medical Officer were carried out by alternative
arrangements prior to the engagement of myself; the
Report for 1942 was therefore lost sight of, and now for
the sake of economy and in view of the interim nature of
such Reports issued during the war period, it has been
considered a good procedure to combine in one Report a review
of the years 1942 and 1943.

As you are aware, the Ministry of Health at the
commencement of the war ordained that for the purposes of
security, the usual statistics as issued by the Registrar
General were not to be incorporated in the Annual Reports,
but all relevant data have been retained in our records to
be incorporated in an embracing Report to be issued after the
cessation of the present emergency.

As an economical measure this Report is not being
printed and thus owing to the shortage of staff and in the
desire to economise in paper, the usual embellishments of a
peacetime Annual Report are not now included.

The Borough of Epsom & Ewell is only a Sanitary
District and thus the Medical Officer of Health does not
exercise any control over Maternity and Child Welfare, Home
Nursing, Health Visiting, School Medical work or Tuberculosis,
and data as to these aspects of Public Health work will be
found only in the Report of the County Medical Officer.

In the main, therefore, this Report is merely a
record of work done, and in view of my own temporary appoint-
ment I have, in so far as possible, refrained from making any
suggestions for the future or indeed introducing any
controversial matter, which in fact is outside the scope of a
merely formal Annual Report.

STAFF.

As a routine measure the present establishment is
included herewith, but concisely it can be stated that apart
from minor clerical changes the substantive staff remains the
same as in the year 1941. During the period January 1943 to
October 1943 Dr. H.A. Nathan, Assistant Medical Officer for
Civil Defence exercised the functions of Medical Officer for
the Borough. Dr. Ive has been absent as from January 1943 and
I assumed duty in a temporary capacity as from 1st October 1943.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient Servant,

J.A.A. DUNCAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S. (Lond), M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond),
D.P.H.

Temporary Medical Officer of Health:

John A.A. Duncan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glas), D.P.H. (Lond).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

1 Wm. H.C. Hagger, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

1 L.H. Grace, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

1 P. Meddows Taylor, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

1 " E.A. Atkinson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

e K.G. Bewick, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. e C.H. Argent.

+ P. Hunt = Miss N. Hearn.

Clerical Assistants to Medical Officer of Health.

H.J.T. Woolford, A.R.San.I. Miss D.D. Wood.

: C.H. Ayling, A.I.H. Ø Mrs. D. Treeby.

Clerical Assistants to Sanitary Inspector.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical assistants act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District).

+ H.M. Forces 1.9.1939.

e H.M. Forces 10.6.1940.

: H.M. Forces 30.8.1940.

= Commenced duties 4.12.1940.

e Commenced duties 10.6.1940.

Ø Commenced duties 7.2.1942.

1 Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

" Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

1. Statistics and Social conditions for the Area.

	<u>Year 1942</u>			<u>Year 1943.</u>		
Area (Acres.)		8,427			8,427	
Population (Census 1931) ..		35,231			35,231	
Population (Estimated mid-year)		61,130			60,650	
<u>Extracts from Vital Statistics</u>						
<u>for the year.</u>						
Live births for the calculation of						
Birth rates:-	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
	983	511	472	1060	537	523
Legitimate ..	929	481	448	1013	510	503
Illegitimate.	54	30	24	47	27	20
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the						
estimated resident Pop.		16.08			17.47	
Still Births.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
	26	15	11	24	13	11
Legitimate ..	24	13	11	23	13	10
Illegitimate ..	2	2	-	1	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live						
and still births ..		26.00			22.14	
Deaths (net)	575	307	268	647	331	316
Crude Death rate ..		9.40			10.66	
Deaths of infants under 1 yr of	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
age:-	34	21	13	38	19	19
Legitimate ..	30	19	11	34	17	17
Illegitimate ..	4	2	2	4	2	2
Death rate of all infants per 1,000						
live births		34.6			35.8	
Death rate of Legitimate infants						
per 1,000 legitimate live births.		32.3			30.00	
Death rate of Illegitimate infants						
per 1,000 illegitimate live births.		74.07			85.1	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:						
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.		1			-	
Deaths from other Puerperal						
Causes.		1			1	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and						
still) births:-						
Puerperal Sepsis.		1.00			0.00	
Other Puerperal Causes.		1.00			0.92	
Deaths from:-						
Measles (all ages)		Nil			Nil	
Whooping Cough (all ages) ..		Nil			1	
Diarrhoea (under two years of						
age)		2			3	
Cancer (all ages)		91			97	

2. General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

During the period under review the Department has continued to utilise the facilities offered by the Ministry of Health provision of Public Health Laboratories, and a considerable saving in expense has been occasioned by the payment of a block grant to cover all services rendered by the Laboratory. It is worthy of note that late in 1943 the Laboratory undertook the examination of all our milk samples, the cost of which was included in the above block grant.

This new service effected a considerable economy and the more so in that in the latter part of 1943 the amount of samples taken for examination was considerably increased while also there was a saving in the time which previously had been taken up in transporting the samples to the Laboratory in London.

During the period under review the following examinations of all kinds were carried out by the Laboratory:-

	Year 1942	Year 1943
For the diagnosis of Diphtheria	131	130
" " " " Tuberculosis	45	87
" " " " Enteric Fever	64	56
" " " " Haemolytic Strep- tococci	94	116
" " " " Venereal Disease	-	9
	<u>334</u>	<u>398</u>
Milk Samples taken:-		
London Laboratory.	56	46
Epsom Laboratory.	-	28
	<u>56</u>	<u>74</u>

No other alterations of note have occurred in the general provisions of health services.

3. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Following the usual practice, the Annual Report made by Mr. W.H.C. Hagger, Chief Sanitary Inspector, is included in this section.

Under the system in vogue in this Borough the work enumerated under the special headings is carried out entirely by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department, and matters are referred to the Medical Officer only when difficulty should be occasioned. I have thus no comment to make on the figures given, beyond noting that in the latter part of 1943 it was suggested to the Chief Sanitary Inspector that the number of milk samples taken should be considerably increased and that this has been done will only show in the Report covering the year 1944. By agreement with the Surrey County Council it was arranged that milk samples would be taken from any milk producer within the district, but that in the case of Accredited and Tuberculin Tested milk producers no action would be taken by this Department without prior reference to the County Medical Officer.

As the Chief Sanitary Inspector renders his own Report to Council I have, in this instance, only included those parts of his Report which have bearing on the health of the district in so far as the Medical Officer is concerned.

2. General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

During the period under review the Department has continued to utilize the facilities offered by the Ministry of Health provision of Public Health Laboratories, and a considerable saving in expense has been occasioned by the payment of a block grant to cover all services rendered by the Laboratory. It is worthy of note that late in 1943 the Laboratory undertook the examination of all our milk samples, the cost of which was included in the above block grant.

This new service effected a considerable economy and the more so in that in the latter part of 1943 the amount of samples taken for examination was considerably increased while also there was a saving in the time which previously had been taken up in transporting the samples to the Laboratory in London.

During the period under review the following examinations of all kinds were carried out by the Laboratory:-

Year 1942	Year 1943	For the diagnosis of
130	131	Tuberculosis
87	85	" "
50	61	" "
116	94	" "
2	-	" "
330	391	" "
46	50	" "
28	-	" "
10	30	" "

No other alterations of note have occurred in the general provisions of health services.

3. Sanitary Disinfection of the Area.

Following the usual practice, the Annual Report made by Mr. W.H.C. Hager, Chief Sanitary Inspector, is included in this section.

Under the system in vogue in this Borough the work enumerated under the special headings is carried out entirely by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department, and matters are referred to the Medical Officer only when difficulty should be encountered. I have thus no comment to make on the figures given, beyond noting that in the latter part of 1943 it was pointed out to the Chief Sanitary Inspector that the number of milk samples taken should be considerably increased and that this had been done with effect in the Report covering the year 1944. By agreement with the Surrey County Council it was arranged that milk samples would be taken from any milk producers within the district, but that in the case of Accredited and Tuberculin Tested milk producers no action would be taken by this Department without prior reference to the County Medical Officer.

As the Chief Sanitary Inspector renders his own Report to Council I have, in this instance, only included those parts of his Report which have bearing on the health of the district in so far as the Medical Officer is concerned.

I am indebted to Mr. W.H.C. Hagger, M.R.San.I.,F.S.I. Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his co-operation and for supplying the following data:-

(1) Water.

The Borough is supplied with water for domestic purposes by the Corporation's Water Works, the Sutton District Water Company, and the Metropolitan Water Board.

The following samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors:-

	Year <u>1942</u>	Year <u>1943</u>
Samples for bacteriological examination.	13	16
" " chemical examination.	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	16	19

The nineteen samples taken during 1943 included two taken from a local swimming bath. In all cases the water was tested for the presence of Chlorine, and the main supplies were all found to be satisfactory.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewage from the Borough is dealt with at two Works situated at Hook Road, Epsom, and Ruxley Lane, Ewell.

The sewage from Epsom, including the London County Council Institutions, is delivered to the Hook Road Works, where part flows over the land or is treated on the Simplex Aeration Plant. The remainder is pumped and distributed over the land, passing finally through contact beds, storm water tanks being brought into operation during heavy flows. The whole of the effluent drains to a tributary of the River Hogsmill and amounts to about 1,600,000 gallons per day dry weather flow.

Sewage from Ewell and Cuddington (other than from a small area which discharges by arrangement to the Sutton and Cheam Works) gravitates to the Ruxley Works and is treated on the tact beds, percolating filters, settling and humus tanks. A storm water tank and sludge drying beds are also in use. From the West Ewell district sewage is pumped to a balancing tank where it combines with sewage from Chessington within the Borough of Surbiton. Treatment is given in settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and sludge beds. The whole of the effluent flows to the River Hogsmill, the dry weather flow being approximately 850,000 gallons per day in 1942 (938,000 gallons per day in 1943).

Auxiliary Treatment Plant has now been constructed at Hook Road Works to treat the increased flow from the London County Council Hospitals due to war-time conditions. The Plant consists of a small electric pumping station and two rectangular settling tanks. Additional treatment plant has also been constructed at the Ruxley Works for treating sewage and process waste from certain Government buildings which have been erected at Chessington.

There are approximately 140 cesspools in the Borough.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

	Year <u>1942</u>	Year <u>1943</u>
<u>Dwelling-houses.</u>		
Inspections under Public Health or Housing Act.	203	263
Re-inspections or visits re work in progress.	313	563
Visits in connection with Overcrowding.	20	30
" " " " Billeting.	125	134
<u>Food Premises.</u> Inspections, re-inspections and visits to:-		
Bakehouses.	24	34
Butchers and Slaughter-houses.	104	143
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.	56	127
Food Shops, Market Stalls, Refreshment Rooms, kitchens etc.	233	116
Visits re unsound food (not included above).	249	316
<u>Other Premises.</u>		
Factories, Outworkers' premises and Offices.	137	140
Schools.	17	11
Swimming Baths.	4	8
Shops under Shops Acts.	15	22
Stables, Pigsties and Manure Pits.	64	44
<u>Other Inspections and Visits.</u>		
Inspections under P.H. Act.(other than dwelling-houses).	410	462
Visits re Infectious Disease.	218	418
Visits for inspecting, testing or in connection with drainage.	339	427
Inspections under Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.	16	55
Smoke observations.	6	4
Visits in connection with A.R.P.	115	133
Miscellaneous inspections and visits.	548	590
Totals.	<u>3216</u>	<u>4040</u>
Number of smoke or water tests applied to new or repaired drains.	70	63
Number of Water Samples taken.	16	19
<u>Nuisances and Defects.</u>		
Number of nuisances or defects discovered:-		
under Public Health Acts.	589	755
under Housing Acts.	201	86
<u>Notices.</u> Number of Notices served:-		
Statutory.	3	11
Informal.	193	206
Number of Notices complied with.	174	186
" " " outstanding at end of Year.	22	31
<u>Complaints.</u> During the period under review the following complaints were received which were recorded in the Register, investigated, and steps taken to ensure abatement of nuisances found to exist:-		

Year 1942.

Year 1943.

544

521

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

	<u>Year 1942</u>	<u>Year 1943</u>
(1) (a) Total number inspected.	203	263
(b) Number of inspections made.	662	826
(2) (a) Inspected under Housing Acts.	19	6
(b) Number of inspections made.	59	49
(3) Number found unfit.	Nil	Nil
(4) Number found not to be in all respects fit.	16	6

2. Remedy of Defects. Number of houses rendered fit.

9	4
---	---

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses.	3	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied -		
(a) by Owners.	2.	6
(b) by Local Authority.	Nil	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

At the end of the respective years the following entries appeared on the Register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk:-

	<u>Year 1942</u>	<u>Year 1943</u>
Cowkeepers (wholesale traders).	3	3
(and Retail Purveyors)	1	1
Retail Purveyors (premises within the Borough).	26	6
" " (premises outside the Borough).	11	3
	<u>41</u>	<u>13</u>

The four Producers were granted licenses by the Surrey County Council for the production and sale of "Accredited" Milk.

Routine inspections of all cowsheds and dairy premises have been carried out, and it has been found that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, have been observed.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

The following licences to sell graded milk were granted in the respective years:-

	Year <u>1942</u>	Year <u>1943</u>
"Tuberculin Tested" (Dealers)	7	7
"Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary) Pasteurised".	3	3
"Pasteurised". (Pasteuriser)	1	3
"Pasteurised". (Dealers)	9	9
"Pasteurised". (Supplementary)	3	3
	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>

(b) Meat and other Foods.

Slaughter-houses. There is only one slaughter-house in the Borough which is "licensed" under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but temporarily out of regular use owing to the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food. Arrangements have been made with local Pig-keepers to use this slaughter-house for the occasional slaughter of pigs.

Epsom Regional Meat Depot. On the 18th July 1942 the Epsom Regional Meat Depot was permanently closed under the reorganisation scheme of the London Wholesale Meat Traders' Association. Epsom and Ewell now receive meat supplies through the Mitcham Depot.

During the three years the Epsom Depot functioned a total of 643 visits and inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The total amount of meat found to be diseased and unsound was 17 tons 7cwts 47 lbs.

Condemned Meat from the Epsom Regional Meat Depot during the year 1942.

Beef	652 lbs.	Corned Beef	210 tins.
Lamb	581 lbs.	" Pork	<u>52</u> tins.
Liver	3 lbs.		<u>262</u> tins.
Veal	2 lbs.		
	<u>1238</u> lbs.		

Wherever possible, foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption are disposed of for animal feeding (if not diseased) or utilised for other practical purposes to avoid waste.

Butchers' Shops and Stalls, etc. There are 35 butchers' shops in the Borough, also one Market Stall, which have been periodically inspected. A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop, and 29 of the shops have permanent glass windows to protect the meat from dust, etc., from the highway.

(b) Meat and other Foods (Contd)

Bakehouses.

The following inspections have been made of the bakehouses on the Register, when cleansing and minor defects were attended to on request:-

<u>Year 1942.</u>	<u>Year 1943</u>
24	34

Other Food Premises.

Inspections have been made of shops and other premises where food is prepared or sold.

FACTORIES.

During the period under review the following inspections and re-inspections were made to factories with and without mechanical power:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>With Mechanical Power.</u>	<u>Without Mechanical Power.</u>	<u>Number of inspections made.</u>
1942	46	4	112
1943	40	1	136

The general sanitary conditions found were satisfactory, but the following is a summary of defects and infringements discovered. In most cases the matters were attended to after verbal notice, but written notice was necessary in 9 instances in the year 1942 and in 11 instances in the year 1943.

<u>Defects found in Factories.</u>	<u>Year 1942</u>	<u>Year 1943</u>
Want of Cleanliness.	4	6
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	2	4
Sanitary accommodation unshitable or defective.	3	5
Washing facilities required.	1	1
Means of escape in case of fire.	1	2
Other offences.	9	9

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The incidence of various infectious diseases is shown in tabular form in Table III. Cases have been classified according to age groups and information is also therein given of the number of cases treated in Fever Hospitals.

Of these cases the number occurring in the S.C.C. Hospital, L.C.C. Hospitals and Horton E.M.S. Hospital is shown in Table IV, and a comparison of these two tables indicates that in some of the diseases, and the more especially in the Enteric and other Intestinal diseases, the Institutions account for the great majority of the cases recorded and it is noteworthy that the prevention of such diseases and the handling of such epidemics when they occur in these Institutions, do not fall within the sphere of your Medical Officer.

SMALLPOX. No case of smallpox was notified in the period under review. No primary vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER. As compared with 1941 both the years 1942 and 1943 show a considerable increase in the incidence of this disease. During the year 1942 eighty-three cases were notified. Of this number twenty-one patients were allowed to be home nursed after home and nursing facilities were found to be satisfactory, and the remaining sixty-two cases received treatment at Cuddington Isolation Hospital.

During the year 1943 a considerable increase was recorded when the incidence jumped to two hundred and twenty-two cases. Of this number forty-seven were allowed to be home nursed after home and nursing facilities were found to be satisfactory, and the remaining one hundred and seventy-five cases were admitted to isolation hospitals for treatment.

The results of investigations carried out during the year 1943 showed that the main cause of the increase appeared to be from two Surrey County Council Schools (a) Stoneleigh West School and (b) Ruxley Lane School, as most of the cases were notified from the districts from which the main bulk of pupils is drawn.

The disease on the whole was of a mild character and no deaths were recorded.

DIPHTHERIA. It is gratifying to record that this disease has shown a consistent decrease during the period under review, and credit for this can undoubtedly be given to the immunisation campaign. In 1942 eleven cases were notified, one of which proved fatal, and it is worthy of note that this child had not been immunised.

During the year 1943 nine cases of Diphtheria occurred. Of this number five were members of one household, one of whom was a Carrier who had been discharged from isolation hospital late in the year 1942 after being treated for Diphtheria.

In so far as careful investigation could determine no case of diphtheria occurred in any child who had been satisfactorily immunised.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. This campaign of protection against diphtheria was successfully carried out and the following numbers were satisfactorily treated at the Council's clinics during the period under review:-

		<u>Under 5 years of age.</u>	<u>Over 5 years but under 15 years.</u>
Year 1942	..	976	751
Year 1943	..	736	381
		<u>1712</u>	<u>1132</u>

ENTERIC FEVER. During the year 1942 seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified while in 1943 twenty-five cases were notified. In all instances the cases notified occurred in L.C.C. Institutions. Of the cases notified during the year 1943 one proved fatal.

DYSENTERY. During the year 1942 one hundred and seventy-six cases of Dysentery were notified and in 1943 forty-one cases.

ERYSIPELAS. During the year 1942 twenty-six cases of Erysipelas were notified and in the year 1943 forty-five.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. During 1942 sixty-five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in which forty-seven were found to be resident outside the district. During the year 1943 thirty-two cases were notified of which twenty-five were normally resident outside the district. On reference to Table IV it will be noted that in all instances the majority of the above cases were received from institutions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Year 1942.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, twenty-seven patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified.

Twenty-three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis representing an annual death rate of 0.37 per thousand population. Four deaths were caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a death rate of 0.06 per thousand population. The two combined give a total death rate for the district of 0.43 per thousand population.

Year 1943.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period. The new cases include, in addition to those officially notified, nineteen patients who came into the district from other districts in which they had already been notified.

Twenty-nine deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis representing an annual death rate of 0.46 per thousand population. Two deaths were caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a death rate of 0.03 per thousand population. The two combined give a total death rate for the district of 0.49 per thousand population.

TABLE I.
COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Period.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Living.		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000.		Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate ^a	
	England & Wales	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.	England & Wales	Borough of Epsom & Ewell.
1881-1890	32.4	26.2	19.1	14.5	142	107
1891-1900	29.9	22.9	18.2	13.7	153	121
1901-1910	27.2	19.2	15.4	8.7	128	93
1911-1920	21.8	15.0	14.4 +	10.2	100	71
1921-1930	18.3	11.8	12.1	7.5	72	47
1931-1940	14.9	12.6	12.2	7.3	58	41
1940	14.6	13.2	14.3	9.1 (9.1)	55	30
1941	14.2	12.1	12.9	10.2	68	37
1942	15.8	16.0	11.6	9.4	49	34
1943	16.5	17.4	12.1	10.6	49	35

^a i.e. Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.

+ Including civilian mortality only from 1915-1920.
The death rate figures in parentheses have been adjusted by the "areal comparability factor".

Table II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE
BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL.

Year 1942. Year 1943.

Causes of Death.				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	1
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1	-	1
5. Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	..	..	2	6	8	20	9	29
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1	1	2
8. Syphilitic Disease ..	..	..	..	2	-	2	5	1	6
9. Influenza. ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	6	10	16
10. Measles ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	1	-	1	-	1	1
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males) ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	4	-	4
13. Cancer of Uterus (females) ..	..	..	..	-	2	2	-	5	5
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	..	4	2	6	8	11	19
15. Cancer of breast ..	..	..	..	-	8	8	-	10	10
16. Cancer of all other Sites ..	..	..	..	12	9	21	38	21	59
17. Diabetes ..	..	..	..	-	4	4	-	4	4
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	..	..	..	11	21	32	23	47	70
19. Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	28	38	66	103	88	191
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	..	..	..	9	11	20	3	9	12
21. Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	6	5	11	16	15	31
22. Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	6	4	10	15	18	33
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	7
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ..	..	..	..	1	-	1	7	-	7
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	..	..	1	-	1	3	-	3
26. Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	3	-	3	-	2	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases ..	..	..	..	1	3	4	15	6	21
28. Nephritis ..	..	..	..	1	3	4	9	3	12
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	1
31. Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	7	12
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	5	7	12
33. Suicide ..	..	..	..	-	1	1	3	3	6
34. Road Traffic Accidents ..	..	..	..	3	-	3	-	-	-
35. Other Violent Causes ..	..	..	..	3	3	6	6	10	16
36. All Other Causes ..	..	..	..	11	16	27	33	21	54
				111	141	252	331	316	647

Table 111.

Disease.	Cases Notified - Year 1942.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.	Cases Notified - Year 1943.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.								
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45			45 to 65	65 and over.	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15			15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	At all ages.		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior-Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	2	9	6	45	8	5	6	3	1	1	11	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	2	3	6	3	2	2	4	10	11	23	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	19	67	63	21	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	4	9	17	22	32	184	39	7	4	4	1	1	324	-	-	12	46	42	49	65	333	43	9	12	7	2	-	-	620	7	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	7	10	10	9	32	3	2	2	-	-	-	81	-	-	6	9	7	11	15	50	20	1	1	2	-	-	122	3	-	-	-
	16	19	33	48	51	267	53	24	104	93	110	42	860	76	7	23	63	61	78	106	538	97	26	93	63	53	39	1240	196	8	-	-

Table IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED BY INSTITUTIONS.

DISEASE.	L.C.C. HOSPITALS.	<u>1942.</u> COUNTY HOSPITAL.	E.M.S. HOSPITALS.	TOTAL.	L.C.C. HOSPITALS.	<u>1943.</u> COUNTY HOSPITAL.	E.M.S. HOSPITALS.	TOTAL.
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	2	6	8	1	1	8	10
Diphtheria.	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.	5	-	-	5	23	-	-	23
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	48	9	57	-	31	1	32
Pneumonia.	18	-	-	18	26	-	-	26
Dysentery.	144	7	10	161	18	1	14	33
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	11	-	2	13	23	-	-	23
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum.	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	181	62	34	77	91	34	23	148

Table V.

Age Period.	New Cases. <u>1942.</u>						Deaths.						New Cases. <u>1943.</u>						Deaths.					
	Pul.			Non-Pul.			Pul.			Non-Pul.			Pul.			Non-Pul.			Pul.			Non-Pul.		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
20 - 25	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
25 - 35	12	19	1	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	1	10	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	11	5	3	-	-	5	5	2	1	-	-	16	4	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	5	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
65 - upwards	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	49	43	6	3	15	8	2	2		42	30	14	11	20	9	1	1							

Table VI.

1942.

1943.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Borough of Epsom and Ewell.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Borough of Epsom and Ewell.
Births -						Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Live ..	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0	16.08	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	17.47
Still ..	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48	0.42	0.5	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.39
Deaths -						Rates per 1,000 Population.				
All Causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9	9.40	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	10.66
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.26
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Notifications -										
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.41
Paratyphoid "	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia.	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94	1.24	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	2.00
Cerebrospinal Fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.03
Scarlet Fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86	1.35	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	3.66
Whooping Cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72	1.31	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	2.00
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76	0.18	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	0.14
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43	0.42	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.74
Smallpox	9.00	9.00	7.39	8.00	5.00	9.38	9.23	9.77	9.17	-
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62	5.30	9.38	9.23	9.77	9.17	10.2

Table VII.

1942.1943.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Borough of Epsom and Ewell.	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Borough of Epsom and Ewell.
Deaths under 1 year of age	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	49	59	46	60	34	49	58	46	58	35
	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6	2.0	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	2.8
Maternal Mortality - Puerperal Sepsis	Rates per 1,000 Total Births(i.e.Live and Still)					Rates per 1,000 Total Births(i.e.Live and Still)				
Others ..	(Excluding Abortion)					(Excluding Abortion)				
Total ..	0.42	1.59	Not available		{ 1.00	0.39	Not available.		{ 0.00	
Notifications - Puerperal Pyrexia	12.61	15.94	10.80	17.69	65.00	11.68	15.11	9.26	15.23	29.5

